



Borough of Harrogate

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949

BY

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1949

Chairman : Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor SIR HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR (Councillor Mrs. FISHER, J.P.)

Ald. TENNANT	Coun. Sir H. MIDDLEBROOK	Coun. STUTTARD
Coun. CAMERON	„ MORLEY	„ Miss WARDLE
„ FINLAYSON	„ MORRELL	„ WEBSTER
„ FOX	„ ODDY	„ Miss WILKINSON
„ HOLMES	„ POWELL	„ Mrs. WILKINSON
„ HOLROYD	„ SCHOFIELD	„ WOOD

HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE :

Chairman : Councillor J. S. TENNANT, M.A.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Sir HAROLD MIDDLEBROOK, Bt.

THE MAYOR	Coun. Sir H. MIDDLEBROOK	Coun. Miss WARDLE
Ald. TENNANT	„ POWELL	„ Miss WILKINSON
„ HOLMES		

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1949.

This report differs from previous reports in that a separate section is devoted to the health services which operate in the Borough of Harrogate but which are now under the control of the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Under the divisional health scheme of the County Council, Division No. 8, of which I am the Divisional Medical Officer, comprises the Local Sanitary Authorities of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale. In some instances it has not been practicable to separate the Harrogate statistics from those of the divisional area, and where this is the case the divisional figures have been given as stated in the text.

There is close co-ordination between the work of the health services of the County Council and the Borough of Harrogate and it is felt that this report would be incomplete and of less value without reference to the County services.

The health of the Borough has been good during the past year, only Measles and Whooping Cough being prevalent in the early months of the year. There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

It will be seen in the general statistics that the corrected death rate is now given using the "area comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General for the first time since the war. The factor takes into account the high proportion of elderly people resident in Harrogate and enables the corrected death rate to be compared with other towns of comparable size.

The Home Help Service has shown marked expansion during the year, and has been greatly appreciated by the public,. By the end of the year approximately 40 families in the Borough of Harrogate were receiving domestic assistance through this service every week. In particular this service is of value to the elderly and infirm.

An innovation during the year was the inception of the Cardiac Clinic for children, full details of which are given in the body of the report. This is the first Clinic of this type to be held in Yorkshire.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and assistance and to record my appreciation of the loyal work of the staff of the Department.

I am,

Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.
July, 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF, 1949

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

H. O. M. BRYANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 1-1-49)

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

E. DODSWORTH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent :

V. OVERSBY, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors :

F. COE, A.R.S.I.

A. HOWARD, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., A.I.S.E.

Public Analyst :

FRED W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Clerical Staff :

(also Clerical Staff of Division No. 8 under the scheme of Divisional Administration
of the Preventive Medical Service)

R. W. LEEMING (Chief Clerk)

G. T. BENTLEY (Senior Clerk)

G. W. N. GRAHAM

J. G. ORD (Returned from H.M. Forces 21-11-49)

K. W. DARLEY (H.M. Forces 9-9-49)

R. BENTLEY (Commenced 8-8-49)

Miss M. STARKEY (Senior Clerk, M. and C.W.)

Miss M. UNSWORTH

Mrs. W. GLEDHILL

Miss M. WRAY

Miss L. M. JAKUES

Miss O. EWBANK

Sanitary and Cleansing Department :

H. M. WILEY, D.P.A. (Senior Clerk)

R. HULLAH

H. K. PEARSON

Miss K. M. ASHBY

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)					8,314
Population (Census, 1931)					39,770
Civilian Population (mid-summer, 1949, estimated by the Registrar-General)					51,930
Total Population					52,050
Number of Inhabited houses (Census, 1931)					9,430
Number of Inhabited houses (Rate Books, Mar. 31st, 1949)					14,963
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)					9,846
Rateable Value, March, 1949					£591,259
Produce of a Penny Rate, March 1949					£2,390
	Males		Females		
Live Births: Legitimate, 346 }	367	Legitimate, 303 }	323	690	
Illegitimate, 21 }					
Birth Rate (Live births per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population)					13.3
	Males		Females		
Still Births: Legitimate, 6 }	8	Legitimate, 6 }	6	14	
Illegitimate, 2 }					
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births					19.9
Number of deaths: Males 323, Females 448					771
Crude Death Rate					14.8
*Corrected Death Rate					12.5
	Rate per 1,000 total				
Deaths from Puerperal causes: (Live and still) Births					
Puerperal Sepsis — }	—	" "	—	0.00	
Other Puerperal causes — }					
Deaths of Infants under one year of age: Legitimate			24		
Illegitimate			1		25
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:					
All Infants per 1,000 live births					36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births					37
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births					24.4
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 live births					2.90
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (16)					0.31
Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases (4)					0.08
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (0)					0.00
Deaths from Diphtheria (0)					0.00
Deaths from Typhoid and Paratyphoid (0)					0.00
Deaths from Measles (2)					0.04
Deaths from Whooping Cough (0)					0.00
Deaths from Cancer (126)					2.43
Primary Vaccinations					287
Number of Marriages					294
Mean Annual Temperature					49.0°F.
Total Rainfall (in inches)					25.40
Hours of Bright Sunshine					1520.8

* Corrected by Area Comparability Factor (0.84) supplied by the Registrar General.

TABLE I. VITAL STATISTICS OF HARROGATE FOR 1949 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

	Estimated Population.	Nett Live Births.		Nett Deaths.			
		No.	Rate.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				No.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.	No.	Rate.
1932	38,590	471	12.2	16	34.0	510	13.2
1933	38,850	452	11.6	21	46.5	565	14.5
1934	39,210	442	11.3	21	47.5	573	14.6
1935	39,270	457	11.6	28	61.2	544	13.8
1936	39,210	460	11.7	30	65.2	550	14.0
1937	39,110	470	12.0	24	51.1	559	14.3
1938	42,885	514	12.0	52	48.6	647	15.1
1939	46,020	579	12.6	25	43.0	646	14.0
1940	52,200	583	11.2	35	59.2	737	14.1
1941	54,790	594	10.8	30	48.6	706	12.9
1942	52,180	724	13.9	27	37.3	654	12.5
1943	50,180	625	12.5	22	35.2	702	14.0
1944	49,740	736	14.8	20	27.2	676	13.6
1945	48,730	679	13.9	25	36.8	682	13.9
1946	49,300	818	16.6	24	29.3	684	13.9
1947	49,660	906	18.2	32	35.3	724	14.6
1948	52,300	795	15.2	18	22.6	665	12.7
1949	51,930	690	13.3	25	36	771	12.5

TABLE II.
CAUSES OF DEATH IN HARROGATE BOROUGH, 1949.

Causes of Death.						1949.	
						Male	Female
(Civilians only) All Causes ..						323	448
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers					—	—
2	Cerebro-spinal Fever					—	—
3	Scarlet Fever					—	—
4	Whooping Cough					—	—
5	Diphtheria					—	—
6	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					8	8
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis					1	3
8	Syphilitic Disease					1	—
9	Influenza					2	8
10	Measles					1	1
11	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis					—	—
12	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					—	—
13M	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)					4	—
13F	Cancer of Uterus (females only)					—	8
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					—	10
15	Cancer of Breast					—	10
16	Cancer of all other sites					52	42
17	Diabetes					1	3
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					40	68
19	Heart Disease					110	153
20	Other Diseases of Circulatory System					12	30
21	Bronchitis					16	19
22	Pneumonia					8	13
23	Other Respiratory Diseases					4	4
24	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					5	6
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)					2	—
26	Appendicitis					—	1
27	Other Digestive Diseases					9	7
28	Nephritis					8	11
29	Puerperal and post-abortive Sepsis					—	—
30	Other Maternal Causes					—	—
31	Premature Birth					2	3
32	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Diseases					4	9
33	Suicide					4	5
34	Road Traffic Accidents					5	2
35	Other Violent Causes					3	10
36	All other Causes					21	14

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1948 and 1949.

Deaths from Stated Causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	1948	1949									
		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 wks. and under 3 mths.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Diarrhoea, Enteritis and Gastritis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Injury at birth	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	5
Premature Birth	4	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	18	14	1	—	1	16	1	2	2	4	25

TABLE IV

VITAL STATISTICS (Registrar General's Figures, 1949)
BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY and CASE-RATES for certain Infectious Diseases
in the year 1949

(Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns)

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
Births—		Rates per 1,000	Civilian Population	
Live Births	16.7 (a)	18.7	18.0	18.5
Still Births	0.39 (a)	0.47	0.40	0.37
Deaths—				
All causes	11.7 (a)	12.5	11.6	12.2
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.15	0.52	0.42	0.52
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59
Notifications (Corrected)				
Typhoid fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.79
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.07
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18
Acute Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Food poisoning	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.19
Deaths—		Rates per 1,000	Live Births	
All causes under 1 yr. of age	32 (b)	37	30	29
Enteritis & Diarrhoea under 2 yrs. of age	3.0	3.9	2.4	1.7
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per 1,000 Total	(Live and Still Births)	
Puerperal fever, and pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82
MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES				
International List No. and cause		Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44	
140 Abortions with Sepsis		0.11	8	
141 Abortions without Sepsis		0.05	4	
147 Puerperal infections		0.11	—	
142-146, 148-150 other maternal causes		0.71	—	

(a) Rates per 1,000 total population

(b) Per 1,000 related live births

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. POPULATION

The civilian population, estimated by the Registrar General as at the middle of 1949 is 51,930, and the total population estimated by the Registrar General is 52,050, as compared with an estimated population of 52,300 for 1948.

It will be seen that for the year 1949 the Registrar General has given two population figures, the first 51,930 refers to Civilians only and the second, 52,050, which is the total population, includes all persons serving in H.M. Forces, and also in the Navy, Army or Air Forces of any other country.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT

I learn from the Employment Exchange that the number of unemployed persons in the District at December, 1949, was 374. 265 males and 109 females, being a slight increase on the previous year when the total figure of unemployed persons was 369.

I am informed by the Youth Employment Officer that only 2 boys and 3 girls were unemployed at the end of 1949.

3. BIRTHS

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,064, 564 males and 500 females, but the corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar General is 690, 367 males, and 323 females. This is a decrease of 105 on the figures for 1948. The birth rate is 13.3 per 1,000 live births which is 3.4 below the rate for England and Wales (16.7).

There were 41 illegitimate births, 21 males, and 20 females, representing 3.9 per cent. of the live births. The corresponding figure for 1948 was 4.7 per cent.

29 still-births, 15 male, and 14 female, were registered during the year. The corrected* figure supplied by the Registrar General is 14, 8 males, and 6 females, as compared with 28 for 1948. This gives a rate of 19.9 per 1,000 (live and still) births, and a still-birth rate of 0.27 per 1,000 of the population. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 0.39.

4. DEATHS

The number of deaths registered during 1949 in the Borough was 846, 372 males, and 474 females, but the corrected* number of deaths of residents as supplied by the Registrar General is 771, 323 males, and 448 females. The crude death rate is 14.8 per 1,000, but when corrected in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate is reduced to 12.5 per 1,000, this is 0.8 higher than that for England and Wales.

As the deaths of non-civilians are excluded from the Registrar General's figures the civilian population has been used for the calculation of death rates.

*The corrections made by the Registrar General adjust the number for Inward and Outward transfers.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 25, 12 males and 13 females, as compared with 18, 8 males and 10 females during the preceding year. The Infant Mortality rate is 36 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23 for 1948.

Institutional Deaths

Of the 846 deaths registered in the Borough of Harrogate 264 occurred in public institutions, representing 31.2% of the whole number.

Cremations

Out of a total number of 846 deaths which occurred in the Borough during 1949, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 264 as compared with 227 for 1948, and 142 for 1947.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

The names and qualifications of these are set out on pages 8 and 27.

2. HEALTH SERVICES

The National Health Service Act came into operation on 5th July, 1948, and from that date the Borough Council lost their powers as a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority.

The management of the Carlton Lodge Maternity Home was, under the same Act, transferred to the Regional Hospital Board. The Joint Isolation Hospital at Knaresborough was similarly transferred to the Regional Hospital Board.

The Services now undertaken by the West Riding County Council under the Scheme for Divisional administration of the Preventive Medical Services, are included in this report, see pages 27 to 29.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities**

(1) **Chemical**

The chemical analysis of milk and foodstuffs is carried out by Mr. F. W. M. Jaffé, and the chemical and bacteriological analysis of the Corporation water is carried out for the Water Committee by Mr. J. Firth (Messrs. Fairley and Partner), Leeds.

(2) **Bacteriological**

The bacteriological examination of clinical material is normally carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, situated at County Hall, Wakefield, but in cases of urgency such as the examination of throat swabs for diphtheria, arrangements have been made for such examinations to be undertaken by the Laboratory at the Harrogate General Hospital; thus saving the time of transport from Harrogate to Wakefield. The bacteriological examination of milk, including the phosphatase and methylene blue tests and examinations to exclude infection of milk with tubercle bacilli have been undertaken at the Wakefield Laboratory. This Laboratory has also carried out the bacteriological examinations of ice cream samples.

(b) **Hospitals**

The names, purposes, etc., of the Hospitals principally used are set out in detail on page 20.

These Hospitals are now under the management of the Regional Hospital Board.

(c) **Infectious Diseases**

The Health Visitors in certain cases visit the homes and advise as to precautions to be taken with regard to the spread of infection and exclusion from attendance at school, but do not assist with the actual nursing of the case.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres**

These are set out in tabular form on page 21.

HOSPITALS.

Name	Situation	Purpose	BEDS			Management
			Males	Females	Children	
Isolation Hospital	Thistle Hill, Knaresborough	Notifiable Infectious Diseases	20	22	12	Regional Hospital Board
Harrogate & District General Hospital	Knaresborough Rd., Harrogate	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	80	170	24	do.
Royal Bath Hospital	Cornwall Rd., Harrogate	Rheumatic Diseases	65	73	—	do.

SCHOOL CLINIC AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

(2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate. Tel. 633-2)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Minor Ailments (Harrogate)	† 9-0 a.m. to 11 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	† 9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.	9-0 a.m. to 10 a.m.
" " (Starbeck Council School)	9-30 a.m.					
General School Clinic			† 2-30 p.m.			
Ophthalmic Clinic					(by appointment)	
Orthopaedic Clinic		* 10 a.m. (by appointment)				
Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination					10-0 a.m. (by appointment)	
Remedial Exercises Clinic		9-0 a.m. (by appointment)				
Artificial Sunlight	9-0 a.m. (by appointment)		2-0 p.m. (by appointment)		9-0 a.m. (by appointment)	
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic		9-30 a.m. (by appointment)				
Cardiac Clinic						(by appointment)
Dental Clinic (by appointment only)	† 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Maternity and Child Welfare						
Child Welfare Centre (Harrogate)	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.		
Child Welfare Centre (Methodist School, High St., Starbeck)			2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.			
Child Welfare (St. Joseph's R.C. Schoolroom, Skipton Road)	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.					
Ante-Natal Clinic		2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	10 a.m. to 12 noon			

† School Medical Officer in attendance

* Second Tuesday each month

‡ Urgent Cases by Telephone appointment

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of civilian cases notified and the number of deaths which occurred are set out in Table V, on pages 14 and 15.

1. Scarlet Fever

100 cases were notified during the year compared with 209 during 1948. There were no fatal cases and most of the cases were very mild in character.

The age and sex distribution is shown in the following table :

	Under 1 year	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25 & over	Totals
Males	-	3	9	24	7	4	2	49
Females	-	5	10	22	9	4	1	51
Totals	-	8	19	46	16	8	3	100

2. Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria occurred during the year, and this satisfactory result must to some extent be attributed to the successful Immunisation Campaign during recent years and the high proportion of children who have been immunised in the District.

Diphtheria Immunisation

A special Clinic is held at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of Diphtheria Immunisation. This Clinic is both for school children and for children under the age of five years, and is primarily intended for children resident in the Borough of Harrogate. In Harrogate when it is found that a considerable number of children require "refresher" injections in a particular school, special arrangements are made for these to be given at the school.

441 immunisations were carried out in the Borough during 1949 as compared with 616 in 1948. In addition 494 reinforcing inoculations were given during the year to cases where the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

3. Pneumonia

37 cases were notified, comprising 19 cases of acute primary pneumonia, 8 cases of lobar pneumonia and 10 cases of influenzal pneumonia. These figures compare with 21 cases of acute primary pneumonia and 2 cases of influenzal pneumonia notified during 1948. Of the notified cases, 6 proved fatal. These figures do not include broncho-pneumonia which is not a notifiable disease.

4. Dysentery

2 cases were notified during the year compared with 12 during 1948. 1 case (Amoebic Dysentery) occurred in a patient employed by the Air Ministry, and the other case (Sonne Dysentery) occurred in a sailor who travelled from Glasgow to Harrogate, the disease apparently having been contracted in Glasgow.

5. Erysipelas

11 cases were notified as compared with 6 cases during 1948. 1 patient was admitted to Hospital. There were no fatal cases.

6. Cerebro-Spinal Fever

2 cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever were notified during the year. 1 of these cases occurred in a patient living in Wetherby, who was admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital, the other case occurred in a child aged 5 years, who was admitted to Hospital from Harrogate and was later discharged having made a good recovery.

7. Acute Poliomyelitis

Two cases were notified during the year as compared with four during 1948.

Both these cases, one aged 10 months, and the other 3 years, were admitted to Hospital from a Babies' Home in the Borough. In one case the child was left with paralysis of one leg and in the other case, slight weakness of one shoulder.

8. Measles

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases notified, 390 cases being notified as compared with 202 during 1948, most of the cases occurring during the first four months of the year. Of the notified cases 1 proved fatal.

9. Whooping Cough

There was also an increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, 230 being notified as compared with 128 during 1948. The majority of cases occurred during the first half-year. There were no fatal cases.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

It is impossible to give the number of children immunised against Whooping Cough. General Practitioners in the area inform me that there is a steady demand from parents to have their children immunised against Whooping Cough; in most cases a combined Whooping Cough and Diphtheria injection is given. It is appreciated that Whooping Cough prophylaxis is not certain but that there is a reasonable chance that in a percentage of cases some immunity may be acquired.

10. Puerperal Pyrexia

8 cases were notified during the year as compared with 3 during 1948; 6 of these cases occurred in mothers who had been confined in hospital.

11. Para-typhoid Fever

1 case was notified in a patient aged 16 years who, prior to the onset of the illness, had been on holiday in France. She was admitted to Hospital where Para-typhoid "A" was isolated. The patient was discharged after three negative cultures.

This type of para-typhoid fever is very rarely found in this country.

12. Small Pox

(a) No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

(b) Small Pox Vaccination.

A special Vaccination Clinic is held at 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Friday mornings at 11 a.m. Vaccinations are also carried out by private doctors. During the year 287 persons were vaccinated, and 37 were re-vaccinated.

The Health Visitors during their visits, particularly to children under one year of age, stress the need for vaccination and diphtheria immunisation, they also distribute Central Council for Health Education leaflets at the time of these visits.

I feel that personal persuasion is the best form of propaganda.

13. Food Poisoning

Two cases of Food Poisoning were notified in June, 1949, in respect of two persons living together in Harrogate. On careful enquiry it appeared reasonably certain that the Food Poisoning had arisen following the eating of potted meat. The potted meat had been purchased from a local manufacturer on Thursday and it had been eaten on the Saturday without ill effects, but on consumption on the Sunday three people were taken ill within a few hours of consuming the potted meat. One of these cases was only brought to light at the investigation and was not notified. It seems probable that owing to the shortness of time in the develop-

ment of the symptoms that the infection was of the toxin type. The symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting lasted from five to eight hours.

A third case notified in Harrogate on the 18th July, was attributed to a stale cake eaten at a cafe. There was some delay in this notification being received, by which time it was impossible to carry out any bacteriological investigations. Enquiries revealed that there had been no other case from similar cakes eaten and there is some doubt whether, in fact, this was a true case of Food Poisoning.

14. Tuberculosis

NEW CASES & MORTALITY during 1949

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
5-15 "	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
15-25 "	5	4	-	1	-	1	-	-
25-35 "	9	13	-	1	2	1	-	1
35-45 "	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	-
45-55 "	6	4	-	-	4	2	1	1
55-65 "	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	35	36	2	6	8	8	1	3

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis, 79 cases being notified as compared with 61 during 1948. 71 cases were Pulmonary and 8 were Non Pulmonary. There were 20 deaths during the year as compared with 17 during 1948.

In 16 cases death was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in 4 to Tuberculosis of other organs.

The following list shows the site of infection of the Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases which were notified :—

Glands of Neck	....	....	3
Spine	....	....	2
Meninges	....	....	2
Kidney	....	....	1

Action has been taken where possible to help the tubercular patient with housing difficulties, and to provide extra milk and other benefits. 25 Harrogate cases received extra nourishment in the form of milk on the recommendation of the Medical Officer to the Harrogate Chest Clinic.

(b) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

1. Cancer

According to the local records 114 deaths, 50 males and 64 females, were due to cancer. The corrected figures for inward and outward transfers supplied by the Registrar General show that 126 deaths, 56 males and 70 females, were due to this cause. This gives a death rate of 2.43 per 1,000 population.

	AGE GROUPS (Local figures).							Total
	Under 25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 and over	
Males	—	—	1	3	12	14	20	50
Females	1	1	5	9	9	17	22	64
Totals	1	1	6	12	21	31	42	114

2. Scabies

Only 9 cases of Scabies were found in children of school age during the year as compared with 29 in 1948. These cases were treated by their parents at home by application of Benzyl Benzoate, the treatment was supervised at the Clinic and the children were re-admitted to school as soon as they were free from infection.

6 cases of Scabies occurred in a residential nursery and similarly responded well to treatment with Benzyl Benzoate.

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, provides that where a Medical Officer of Health of a County District certifies that a person is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the County District Council may apply to a Court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and be maintained there.

Action was taken under this section and one Harrogate resident was removed to Hospital during the year.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES UNDER THE SCHEME FOR DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES

This Scheme which came fully into operation in this area on the 5th July, 1948, includes the following Services which are operated by the Divisional Staff of the Public Health Department.

So far as possible the details given are in respect of the Borough of Harrogate which is part of my Divisional area.

1. STAFF

(1) Divisional Staff as at 31st December, 1949

D. D. Payne, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,	
<i>Divisional Medical Officer.</i>	
H. O. M. Bryant, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,	
<i>Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.</i>	
R. C. Davison, M.B., B.S.,	
<i>Assistant County Medical Officer.</i>	

(2) Other Officers on Divisional Establishment

(a) Professional and Technical Staff

Health Visitors who are also School Nurses.....	12
(Supt. Miss A. Wilcock, H.V. Cert., R.F.N.)	
School Nurse, full-time	1
Speech Therapist, part-time	1
Physio-Therapist, part-time	1
Home Nurses, full-time	6
Home Nurse, part-time	1
Home Nurse Midwives, full-time	10
Midwives, full-time	4
Tuberculosis Health Visitor	1*
Mental Health Social Worker	1*

(b) Day Nursery Staff**(1) Albany Avenue Day Nursery**

Matron, Mrs. B. McGowan, S.R.N., S.R.C.N.	1
Deputy Matron	1
Warden	1
Nursery Nurses	2
Nursery Assistants	3
Nursery Students	4
Cook and Domestic Staff	3

(2) Station Avenue Day Nursery

Matron, Mrs. M. M. Wood, S.R.N.	1
Deputy Matron	1
Warden	1
Nursery Nurses	2
Nursery Assistants	4
Nursery Students	3
Cook and Domestic Staff	3

(c) Administrative and Clerical Staff

Clerical Staff	13†
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(d) Home Helps

Full-time	12
Part-time	21

(e) Other Domestic Staff

Cleaners, part-time	6
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Total Divisional Staff 123

* Also employed in other Divisional Areas.

† Includes 1 in H.M. Forces, also includes 1 Sale of Food Assistant employed at the Clinic.

2. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Leadhall Grange, Leadhall Lane, Harrogate. This Service is under the charge of the County Ambulance Officer.

The service removes cases free of charge to and from Hospital, Maternity Homes, and Nursing Homes. The vehicles consist of 4 Ambulances, and one, 9 seater, sitting case car. Two of the Ambulances are equipped with radio working from a central control. This enables ambulances to be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time.

1 Ambulance removes infectious disease cases to the Hospital, this service also being free.

3. NURSING IN THE HOME

There are 21 Registered Nursing Homes in the Borough of Harrogate, these are inspected annually by the Medical Officer of Health. These Nursing Homes provide nursing facilities for the comparatively well-to-do.

Nursing for the majority of the community is provided by Home Nurses of the West Riding County Council.

The work carried out by the Home Nurses is of the greatest value and is much appreciated by the general public.

There are 16 whole time nurses working in this Division and the volume of work may be appreciated by the fact that they paid 28,912 visits during 1949.

A course of six lectures was arranged during the year for the Home Nurses in this Divisional Area and invitations were also sent to Home Nurses in Divisions 6, 7, and 9.

The lectures were given in the Council Chamber at the Municipal Offices, Harrogate, at approximately weekly intervals.

The following is the list of subjects and lecturers :—

Subject	Lecturer
Modern District Technique from the practical Angle	Miss E. M. Greenwood
Treatment of some of the common Gynaecological conditions	Dr. Gladys Kay, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist Harrogate General Hospital
Modern methods of treatment by Sulphonamides, Penicillin and Insulin	Dr. L. J. Prosser, Physician Harrogate General Hospital
Care of the aged	Dr. E. D. Irvine, M.O.H., Dewsbury
Modern Dietetics in Home Nursing	Miss E. Washington, County Dietician
An outline of other branches of the Health Service	Dr. D. D. Payne, Divisional Medical Officer, Division No. 8

4. HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service in this area has shown a marked expansion during the year. The number of Home Helps has increased from 3 whole-time and 8 part-time at the end of 1948, and the numbers at the end of 1949 were :—Whole-time 12, Part-time 21.

5. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths occurred in the Borough of Harrogate during the year.

(b) Midwifery

The County domiciliary Midwifery Service in this area now operates under the day-to-day administration of the Divisional Medical Officer.

148 confinements of Harrogate residents took place at home, representing 21.3% of the total confinements. Of these, in 64 cases the midwives attended as maternity nurses, with a doctor also in attendance at the confinement, and in 84 cases acted as midwives on their own.

547 confinements of Harrogate residents took place in Institutions, representing 78.7% of the total confinements.

On an average mothers were discharged from Hospital on the 10th day.

34 Harrogate maternity patients were provided with the services of a Home Help during 1949.

The midwives on the staff of this Division have been supplied with apparatus for the administration of Gas and Air analgesia.

This treatment which largely removes the pain during confinement is greatly appreciated by maternity cases.

During the year in 57 cases Gas and Air Analgesia was given by the domiciliary midwives in this Division.

(c) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Institutions

St. Monica's Home, which is a voluntary Home, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, admits a certain number of unmarried mothers both before and after confinement.

The Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies, also under voluntary managements, takes post-natal cases for a period of recuperation and convalescence. 1 Harrogate mother was admitted during 1949.

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ante-Natal Hostel at Brighouse, and one expectant mother from Harrogate was admitted during 1949.

There are many and varied reasons why it is difficult to persuade ante-natal cases to enter an Ante-Natal Hostel. In the main, married mothers who have children of their own are not anxious to go away from their homes for a longer period than necessary. They are anxious about their husband's welfare, and also about the care their children will receive whilst they are away.

(d) **Ante-Natal Clinic**

The Harrogate Ante-Natal Clinic, held at 2 Dragon Parade, on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesday mornings, continues to operate under the Divisional Scheme.

The following table shows in statistical form the work done at this Clinic.

(a) Total number of attendances made by women during 1949	.....	1,086
(b) Number of individual mothers who attended		403
(c) Average attendance	.....	12

All maternity patients who attend the Ante-Natal Clinic are referred to the Dental Clinic for examination and treatment where necessary.

Expectant mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic for the first time are referred to the General Hospital for blood tests.

Dr. G. O. Rosenvinge attends the Tuesday afternoon sessions, and Dr. Gladys Kay attends the Wednesday morning sessions.

Every mother is urged to attend for a Post-Natal examination, approximately six weeks after confinement. Women delivered at the General Hospital received their Post-Natal examination there.

Arrangements have been made with the Almoner of the Harrogate General Hospital to notify the Superintendent Health Visitor of the dates mothers are being discharged from the Maternity Ward in order that such mothers may be visited as soon as possible after discharge, by the Health Visitor. In certain cases the discharge from hospital has been delayed where the home conditions have not been satisfactory and where it is felt, in consequence, the mother would benefit by a longer period of rest in the Maternity Ward.

The Central Clinic, at 2 Dragon Parade, continued to be the main distribution centre for vitamins and National Dried Milk, as well as for Welfare foods ordered by the Centre doctors.

(e) **Infant Mortality**

During the year 25 resident infants, 12 males, and 13 females, died before reaching their first birthday. The Infant Mortality is 36 per 1,000 live births as compared with 32 for England and Wales.

The neo-natal mortality, *i.e.*, the deaths of infants under one month of age is 23 per 1,000 live births.

(f) Premature Births

Of 68 premature births, which occurred in the Divisional Area, 61 were born in hospital or nursing home. Of the 7 premature births which took place at home, 4 were admitted to hospital for care and treatment.

The Harrogate General Hospital does not possess a full Premature Baby Unit but it nevertheless has the necessary apparatus, including an incubator, for the care of these cases.

During 1949, the Sorrento Cot which is based at the Ambulance Depot, Leadhall Grange, Harrogate, was called out on one occasion.

(g) Health Visiting

Of the total number of Health Visitors employed in the Divisional Area, 7 are occupied whole time, and 2 part-time, in the Borough of Harrogate. The Health Visitors are also School Nurses and much of their time has to be spent in the various clinics as well as in the Child Welfare Centres.

The most valuable part of the Health Visitor's work is done in the homes, where individual health teaching is given, and families helped with their many problems.

The following table shows the work done by the Health Visitors in my area in addition to their attendances at clinics :—

	First Visits	Total Visits
Children under 1 year.....	1,091	6,603
Visits to Children between 1 and 5 yrs.	122	8,555
Visits to Expectant Mothers.....	418	630
Miscellaneous Visits	1,033	2,026
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2,664	17,814
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(h) Child Welfare Centres

The Child Welfare Centres which were transferred to the West Riding County Council on July 5th, 1948, are held as follows :

Two Sessions per week at the Harrogate Clinic, and one at Starbeck, at each of which the Deputy Medical Officer attends. One session per week is held at St. Joseph's Church Hall, Bilton, with Dr. Potter in attendance.

The attendances at these Centres are given in the following table :—

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES (provided by the W.R. County Council). Borough of Harrogate.

CENTRE	Number of Sessions held per month	Number of children who attended during the year	No. of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—*		No. of children included in Col. 3 who at the end of the year were :—		TOTAL NUMBER of attendances made by children in Col. 3 during the year	
			Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age	Under 1 yr. of age	Over 1 yr. of age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HARROGATE 2 Dragon Parade	8	828	285	59	240	588	3176	2212
BILTON & NEW PARK St. Joseph's Church Hall.	4	383	90	7	80	203	1622	1270
STARBECK	4	431	100	35	80	351	1758	1519
TOTALS	16	1642	475	101	400	1232	6556	5001

* Excluding children who attended before January 1st, 1949, or who are known to have previously attended a Centre in another district.

(i) Sunlight Treatment

During the year 135 children from the Welfare Centres were referred for this treatment, all of whom derived benefit from the course.

The reasons for which treatment was ordered were as follows:-

Debility, loss of weight, etc.....	46
Frequent colds and coughs	46
Poor appetite	10
Following measles or whooping cough.....	33

(j) Ophthalmia-Neonatorum

1 case was notified during the year, this appears to have been a mild case and there was no impairment of vision.

(k) Day Nurseries

The two Day Nurseries in Harrogate both have 40 places, of which 28 are for children of from 2 to 5 years, and 12 for children of from 0 to 2 years. In the case of each nursery there is a long waiting list of mothers who are anxious, on social grounds, to have their children admitted.

The most frequent need for admission is when the child is illegitimate, or when the mother is separated from the father and, in consequence, the mother has to earn her own living. It is remarkable that in the case of six children admitted to the nurseries during 1949, the reason for admission was on account of bigamous marriage.

The children at these nurseries are medically examined at approximately six monthly intervals and all children admitted are examined as soon after admission as possible. A Medical Officer attends once a fortnight at each nursery. Immunisation against Diphtheria is usually carried out at the nursery itself.

In addition to filling an urgent social need for employed mothers who still wish to have the care of their children when not at work, the nurseries perform a useful function in the training of students for the National Nursery Examination Board Certificate.

Four Student Nursery Nurses took the National Nursery Examination and three were successful in passing.

The three successful candidates are now employed as Nursery Nurses in Day Nurseries, two in Harrogate and one in Leeds.

The following table shows the details of admissions and discharges to both nurseries during 1949 :—

	0—2	2—5	Total
(1) No. of cases in the Day Nurseries at the commencement of the year	26	62	88
(2) No. of cases admitted during the year.....	11	26	37
(3) No. of cases who have left the Day Nurseries during the year	13	37	50
(4) No. of cases in the Day Nurseries as at 31st December, 1949	20	55	75

The following shows the length of stay of the children who were still in the nurseries at 31st December, 1949 :—

Up to one month	0
1 to 3 months	5
3 to 6 months	10
6 months to 1 year	6
1 to 2 years	16
2 to 3 years	22
3 years and over	16
Total.....	75

The following shows the reasons for admission of the children who were still in the nurseries at 31st December, 1949 :—

Illegitimate	21
Parents separated or divorced	15
Mother a widow	3
Bigamous Marriages	6
Illness of parents	11
Housing	16
Miscellaneous reasons.....	3
Total.....	75

6. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

(a) School Medical Inspections

The need for a School Health Service has in no way diminished since the introduction of the National Health Service. Routine school medical inspections have continued and a variety of defects requiring treatment or observation have come to light which otherwise may have been neglected.

Handicapped pupils and “special cases” have been examined by the School Medical Staff and are kept under the

supervision of doctors or school nurses, some of the more severely handicapped pupils being recommended for admission to boarding schools with special educational facilities.

Specialists Clinics are held for Ear, Nose, and Throat cases, Orthopaedic conditions, Eye defects, Child Guidance, Speech Therapy, Sunlight, and a Cardiac Clinic has recently commenced for heart cases.

During the year 157 school children were referred for treatment at the Sunlight Clinic. The complaints for which the children were sent were as follows :—

Debility, Loss of rest, Anaemia, etc.	42
Frequent coughs and colds	83
Following Whooping Cough	11
Boils	9
Enlarged glands	7
Asthma	5

A list of these Clinics is included on page 00.

Close liaison has continued with the headmasters of the schools, the family medical practitioners, the Chest Physician, or other Specialist concerned.

(b) The School Ophthalmic Service

A School Clinic is held at Harrogate. We are fortunate in Harrogate that Dr. Jane Shepherd, the Ophthalmologist at the Harrogate General Hospital is Medical Officer to this Clinic.

At the end of 1949, the waiting lists of children attending the Clinic was reduced to negligible proportions, there is, however, still a long waiting list for the supply of glasses, which showed no improvement at the end of 1949. As a consequence, complaints are received from parents and school teachers and others urging the harmful effect the non-provision of glasses is having on the children. This is, of course, a National problem and it is to be hoped that administrative arrangements can be made centrally for a quicker turnover and supply of glasses under the National Health Service Act.

Plans are at present in progress for the provision of an Orthoptic Clinic, though this will be under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board. It should be of great value to children suffering from squint.

(c) Speech Defects

1. Total number of sessions held during year....	53	Speech
		Stammers Defects
2. (a) Number of new cases admitted for treatment during year	4	5
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year.....	7	5
(c) Total number of cases treated	11	10
3. Number of cases suspended during year—		
(a) Speech normal	2	—
(b) Unsuitable for treatment	4	—
(c) Left school	1	1
(d) By reason of non-attendance	—	1
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment	50	
5. Number of visits made to schools	3	

During 1949, the Speech Therapist was only able to give one session a week to treating children in this Division. Twenty-one cases were treated during the year, of whom 11 were stammerers, but there were 50 cases on a waiting list still awaiting treatment. It is much hoped that during 1950, additional treatment sessions may be able to be held in the Division.

(d) The Social Work and Follow-up of School Children

Since the 5th July, 1948, reports on the termination of cases admitted to the Harrogate General Hospital have shown marked reduction. I still continue, however, to receive reports from Dr. Prosser, the Paediatrician at the Hospital, who is in charge of the Children's Ward. This information, when obtained from the Hospital, is of the greatest value, both to the doctor and the Infant Welfare Clinic, and to the School Medical Officer, and in certain cases it enables the Health Visitor to see that after-care is provided when the child is discharged from Hospital. A further link with the Hospital is made by my Assistant Medical Officers, one of whom attends Dr. Prosser's "Out-patients."

There is also a close liaison between the Almoner, and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

(e) Etton Cottage Pasture Camp School

120 boys, and 80 girls, from this Division, were medically examined as to their fitness for admission to this School. These children were admitted for the period 6th May to 3rd June, 1949, inclusive.

7. HEALTH EDUCATION

Lectures were given to the students at the Harrogate Teachers Training College on the working of the Health Services, with particular reference to the School Medical Service.

My Deputy also lectured on the "Common Infectious Diseases," and also on "First Aid" in reference to school children.

During the year lectures were given by myself, and my Deputy, to Parent—Teacher Associations in the Borough of Harrogate.

8. TUBERCULOSIS

During 1949, 116 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor in the Harrogate and Nidderdale area for the purpose of inviting contacts to attend the Harrogate Chest Clinic.

82 visits were to newly notified cases where all members of the family were invited to attend the Clinic—children for a Mantoux test followed by X-ray if proved positive, adults being asked to attend for physical examination and X-ray. If the children are Mantoux negative and known to be in contact with a Respiratory case with a positive sputum the Mantoux test is repeated six monthly and the children watched carefully.

18 visits were to patients transferred from other areas, here about 50% of contacts had already been examined but promised to attend again if any symptoms arose.

16 visits were to families where the patient had died, contacts were asked to attend for a final check up. The Tuberculosis Health Visitor endeavours to keep in contact with these families for three years.

During the year, 168 new contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic and 56 were found to be negative. 7 were notified as suffering from active tubercle, and in 105 cases it was thought expedient to keep them on the register for observation. A total of 432 visits were paid by contacts to the Chest Clinic.

Children and young adults are asked to attend every six months where they are living with a known case of positive sputum and more often if the Tuberculosis Health Visitor on her routine visits to the home is suspicious of any sign or symptom.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor is successful in obtaining almost 100% attendance of contacts.

9. MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit was in Harrogate in June, 1949, consultation was made between the Divisional Medical Officer and the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit prior to the Unit's visit to the town. Arrangements were made with Dr. Henry regarding the selected group of people to be examined and the most suitable premises for the Unit to occupy temporarily.

10. PROBLEM FAMILIES

A Pilot Survey was commenced on the 28th April, 1949, and at that time a list of ten problem families in this Divisional Area was submitted to the West Riding County Council.

11. CARDIAC CLINIC

A Cardiac Clinic was started on the 10th September, 1949, at the School Clinic, 2 Dragon Parade, Harrogate. This Clinic has been held on alternate Saturday mornings. It is staffed by Dr. C. W. Curtis Bain, a Cardiologist, and Dr. L. J. Prosser, a Paediatrician. The purpose of this Clinic is largely to obtain further information and to investigate more fully cases where the condition of the heart is in question. At the conclusion of the investigation a summary of the findings is supplied to the patient's general practitioner and any advice that is deemed necessary is given to the headmaster and the School Dental Officer.

The majority of children referred for investigation to this Clinic are discovered at School Medical Inspections, although in 1949 a small minority were sent from the Infant Welfare Clinics. A number of the school children had also been attending Dr. Curtis Bain's Out-patients at the General Hospital and were referred to this Cardiac Clinic for follow up purposes.

Prior to the children being invited to attend, their own doctors are notified and asked to supply any history which may be helpful. The children attend by appointment with their parents.

The Health Visitor first takes the resting pulse rate and height and weight. The child is then seen by the two Consultants who take a careful history including, in the case of a congenital heart, the ante-natal history of infectious diseases of the mother. The blood pressure is next taken and the cardiac condition then examined. The child is then referred the next Saturday morning to the Harrogate General Hospital where an electrocardiogram is taken, the vital capacity measured, and the child is screened by X-ray. If the child is thought to have any active rheumatism, the blood sedimentation rate is determined and a full blood count is performed. The results of all these investigations are sent to the next Cardiac Clinic when the findings of the clinical examination and the hospital investigations are correlated and diagnosis is made. The letter to the patient's doctor is written and the recommendations to the headmaster and School Dental Officer are made.

The advice to the Headmaster usually takes the form of one of three categories :—

1. No restrictions of physical activity.
2. Partially fit, recommended for specified limitation of exercise, e.g., no competitive games or no winter games.
3. Unfit for games and physical training.

The advice to the School Dental Officer again falls into three main categories :—

1. No special recommendation.
2. Cases where there is anaesthetic risk and the Dentist is advised to consult a Medical Officer before a general anaesthetic is administered.
3. Case in which dental extraction is to be given under Penicillin umbrella. (Arrangements have now been made for injections of "Prolophen," a mixture of quick acting and more slowly acting Penicillin, to be given at the Clinic by a Medical Officer when necessary).

The total number of sessions held in 1949 was 7. The total attendances of children for the first time was 40. These include two pre-school children.

Analysis of Cases

(a) Congenital Causes	Boys	Girls
Patent Interventricular septum	2	2
Coarctation of aorta	1	—
Trilocular heart	1	—
Fallot's tetralogy	1	1
Lutembacher's disease	—	1
Patent Ductus arteriosus	—	1
Auricular Septal defect	2	—
Subaortic stenosis	1	—
Eisenmenger's complex	1	—
Total	9	5
(b) Acquired Lesions		
Rheumatic disease		
(a) of aortic valve	1	1
(b) of mitral valve	—	7
Anaemia	1	—
(c) Normal Hearts with murmur of no significance....	5	9
(d) Diagnosis Uncertain	1	1
Grand Total	17	23

Advice to Schools

(a) Partially fit, recommended for specified limitation of exercise	1	4
(b) Unfit for games and physical training	2	1

Advice to School Dental Officer

(a) Cases where there is anaesthetic risk and the Dentist is advised to consult a Medical Officer before a general anaesthetic is administered	3	1
(b) Cases in which dental extraction is to be given in combination with Penicillin therapy	2	6

Of the above 40 children examined, 12 boys and 14 girls have been referred for follow-up in six months time.

12. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Division was without a Mental Health Social worker for a considerable period, the former Social Worker was admitted to Hospital in August, 1948, and was off duty until she resigned in March, 1949.

Miss Lord, the present Mental Health Social Worker, who commenced her duties on the 15th August, 1949, has made excellent progress during the time she has been employed in the Division and is rapidly gaining knowledge of the cases in this area. These are, in the main, mental defectives who have been placed under statutory supervision.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1949

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Harrogate

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit for your consideration my third annual report of the work carried out by the Sanitary and Cleansing Services of the department for the year 1949.

Whilst not neglecting the other varied duties of the department, emphasis this year has been on the inspection of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold. I have much appreciated the co-operation received from owners and occupiers of hotels, cafes, and food premises, and the willing and efficient way in which they have applied the suggestions made by the department re siting of equipment, layout of kitchens, etc. The results achieved have given satisfaction to all concerned and have raised the standard of premises of this type within the Borough to one of which we can be proud. To maintain this standard, however, will require the utmost care and attention by all those engaged in the trade.

A study of the table showing the amount of unsound meat condemned as unfit for human consumption causes one to reflect on this part of the nation's food supply. The eradication of tuberculosis in our herds is a matter of paramount importance and is worthy of the closest attention by all persons concerned in the matter.

The National Smoke Abatement Society held their annual conference in Harrogate in September. Delegates were impressed by the cleanliness of the town and its freedom from smoke pollution.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This report covers the year ending 31st March, 1950. The most notable event was the completion of Oatlands tip from the point of view of tipping refuse. The work has been exacting and required detailed attention owing to the proximity of dwelling houses and exposure to strong prevailing winds during the winter months.

Another source of satisfaction to the department was the manner in which it was possible to bring the Starbeck tip to its final level.

Five new vehicles were received and the fleet engaged in collecting refuse is now in an excellent mechanical condition. The vehicles used for salvage and covering materials, though old, are capable of service for at least another two years.

Difficulty in maintaining a weekly collection of refuse during the summer months was again experienced owing to holidays, sickness and accidents.

Too much waste paper is still finding its way into the dustbin and every effort must be made to overcome the apathy of the public towards this valuable commodity which is again urgently needed by the paper mills.

It is with pleasure that I record my appreciation of the continued support and generous assistance given to me by the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees and other Committees of the Council, and to the staff of the department for their willingness and co-operation in helping to safeguard the health and well-being of the population.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Harrogate.

E. DODSWORTH,
*Chief Sanitary Inspector,
Cleansing Superintendent.*

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

Harrogate, which has an area of 8,314 acres, enjoys an open situation on top of the Yorkshire Moorlands at 350 to 600 feet above sea level. It lies on the crest of an anticline or ridge of disturbance caused by a volcanic upheaval which was not sufficiently powerful to make an active crater. This geological upheaval which has led to the exposing of strata usually lying at a deep level is responsible for one of the most amazing congeries of mineral springs ever discovered.

Meteorology.—The Harrogate Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated at Harlow Moor from which the following observations were taken:—

Sunshine.—1,520.8 hours of sunshine were recorded during the year. The sunniest day being the 23rd June, 1949, when 15.1 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded during the year was 25.40 inches, the wettest day being the 5th April, 1949, when 1.03 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature during the year was 85°F, recorded on the 12th July, 1949, and the minimum temperature was 22°F, recorded on the following date, 6th February, 1949, the mean temperature being 49.0°F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind during the year was South Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of Harrogate and the surrounding district is impounded in reservoirs on two moorland gathering areas. The supply is abundant, pure and wholesome, distribution being undertaken by the Corporation Water Department.

From information received from this Department the total amount of water supplied during the year ending 31st December, 1949, was 954 million gallons. The average daily consumption of water per head of population is 37.4 gallons, an average of 9.0 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes and 28.4 gallons per head per day for domestic purposes.

Extensions to the mains have been carried out in the following districts and roads during the year 1949 :—

Stonefall Park Estate
Hawes Road
Harlow Park Drive
Leadhall Road
St. Leonard's Road
Road off Forest Lane

Samples of water are taken regularly from the town's mains at various points within the Borough for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Number of samples examined	....	....	....	65
Being samples of water from :—				
Domestic Supplies (Town Mains)	....	....	....	48
Wells, Springs and Boreholes	....	....	....	17
Number of samples found upon examination to be satisfactory	....	....	....	58
Number of samples found upon examination to be unsatisfactory (all from wells and springs)	....	....	....	7

REPORT ON SAMPLES OF WATER

	No. 35/36		No. 33/34	
	Irongate Bridge, Roundhill and Beaverdyke,		Harlow Hill, Roundhill, and Scargill	
Date taken	3-8-49		3-8-49	
Appearance	Clear and bright		Clear and bright	
Odour on warming	None		None	
Colour of 2ft. column (Lovibond units)	0.8 yellow		0.8 yellow +	
Sediment	None		None. 0.5 blue	
Reaction	pH = 8.2		pH = 8.1	
Action on bright service lead during 12 hours	Very slight		Very slight	
This sample contains :	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000	Grains per gallon	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 100°C	9.03	12.90	7.56	10.80
Chlorides, equivalent to chlorine	1.05	1.50	0.98	1.40
Nitrates, equivalent to nitrogen	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.002
Nitrites, equivalent to nitrogen	nil	nil	nil	nil
Free and saline ammonia	0.0042	0.0060	0.0147	0.0210
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0042	0.0060	0.0028	0.0040
Oxidation demand during 4 hours at 26.7°C from potassium permanganate	0.063	0.090	0.077	0.110
Sodium hypochlorite	nil	nil	nil	nil
Metallic contamination	nil	nil	nil	nil
Hardness (Clark Degrees) temporary, removable by boiling	3.2°	4.6	2.5°	3.5
Permanent after boiling	1.5°	2.1	1.9°	2.7
Total	4.7°	6.7	4.4°	6.2
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 20°C per 1 ml.	7		24	
Average number of bacteria growing on agar after 72 hours incubation at 37°C per 1 ml.	1		2	
Coliform bacteria after 48 hours incu- bation at 37°C per 100 ml.	0		0	

Observations.—According to the above results, the present condition of this water is satisfactory for public supply (Class 1).

In the new portions of the Borough, which were incorporated on the 1st April, 1938, from the Knaresborough Urban District, and the Knaresborough Rural District Councils, there are still 27 houses which obtain their water supply from wells and springs. During the year a survey was carried out of these water supplies. In the case of three samples the chemical analysis of the water was returned as of doubtful organic quality. Two further samples from the above wells were found to be contaminated with faecal and non-faecal coli. One of these houses has been connected to a main supply and arrangements are being made to deal with the other two properties.

A scheme for supplying ten houses with town water is under consideration and should be completed by 1950. The present water supply was sampled and found to be of doubtful organic quality.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the number of pail closets, earth closets and cesspools, etc., in the Borough at the end of December, 1949 :—

Pail or Tub Closets	....	....	....	....	40
Privies without Ash Pits	....	....	....	....	5
Privies with Open Middens	....	....	....	....	6
Privies with Covered Middens	....	....	....	....	23
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	71
Cesspools	....	....	....	....	58

Most of these are situated in the rural area of the district and will be eliminated as soon as circumstances permit the necessary work being carried out.

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly.

Cesspools are emptied by means of a cesspool emptier as and when required.

During the year, work was commenced on a scheme for sewerage a portion of the district and will be finished early in 1950, thus enabling 31 cesspools to be eliminated.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These come under the supervision of the West Riding Rivers Board, and are also kept under observation by the Department.

During the year complaints were received of the pollution of rivers and streams. Action taken by the department resulted in nuisances from this cause being abated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections made

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	880
Where nuisances were found	819
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	61
Under Housing Acts	477
Where infectious disease had occurred	128
Bakehouse (Power)	99
Bakehouse (no Power)	17
Cowsheds	123
Farms	74
Dairies and Milkshops	391
Ice-Cream	227
Fish frying premises	55
Fish shops (wet)	250
Food preparing premises	162
Food storage premises	393
Food inspection	246
Market	78
Shops	205
Restaurants	76
Kitchens	158
Slaughterhouses (Starbeck)	510
for meat inspection (West Park)	244
Butchers' shops	98
Factories (Power)	140
Factories (no Power)	40
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	18
Theatres and Cinemas	7
Sanitary conveniences—public	49
Sanitary conveniences—private	20
Schools	16
Tents and Vans	38
Public cleansing	489
Refuse Tips	641
Stables	12
Piggeries	63
Outworkers	5
Offices	1
Work places (other than listed)	1

Other Visits or Inspections

Drainage, number tested or exposed	301
Interviews	463
Investigations of infestation of insect pests (excluding bugs)	113
Investigation of bug infestations	18
Smoke observations	37
Visits re water supplies and water samples	104
Visits under Food and Drugs Act for samples	641
Visits to property under notice or work in progress	1,977
Visits for rinsing counts, milk churns and bottles	75
Installation of new sanitary fittings	98
Visits to laboratories	48
Food Poisoning investigations	5
Overcrowding	2
Miscellaneous visits	1,024
Total	11,337

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Drainage reconstructed	7
Drainage, repaired, trapped, etc.	14
Drainage unstopped	36
Chambers constructed	1
Chambers repaired or new covers	5
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed	1
Soil or vent pipes—repaired	11
Water closets—repaired or supplied with water	47
Water closets—new pans or pedestals fixed	13
Water closets (fresh) provided in lieu of waste water closets	9
Waste pipes—repaired or trapped	25
Waste pipes—rainwater pipes and eaves gutters repaired	196
Sinks provided or replaced	25
Accumulations of refuse removed	7
Animals, fowls, etc., removed	4
Brickwork or pointings repaired	185
Coppers repaired or renewed	2
Dampness remedied	120
Doors repaired, fasteners, locks, etc., provided	106
Dustbins supplied	616
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	88
Fences and gates repaired	16
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	66
Floors—concrete or quarried, repaired or renewed	14
Food cupboards provided or ventilated	1

Gas fittings or services repaired	....	....	....	....	1
Overcrowding abated	....	....	....	....	14
Plaster repaired	....	....	....	....	174
Rat infestations abated	....	....	....	....	403
Rent Books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act....	....	....	....	....	24
Roofs made watertight	....	....	....	....	147
Walls and ceilings cleansed	....	....	....	....	12
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	....	....	....	....	24
Windows, cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	....	....	....	....	166
Verminous rooms disinfected including insect infestations	....	....	....	....	49
Ventilation improved	....	....	....	....	1
Yards and passages paved	....	....	....	....	63
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	37

STATUTORY NOTICES

Number of Legal Notices issued for Abatement of Nuisances				
	Served	Complied With during 1949	Served	Complied with during 1948
Number of outstanding notices, 31-12-47 and 48	121	121	91	90
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 132	—	—	1	1
Harrogate Corporation Act, 1935, Section 48	21	21	16	16
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	28	18	72	28
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 44	1	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 45	1	—	4	4
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 51	—	—	2	2
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 56	14	11	21	17
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 75	33	31	18	18
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 93	52	34	156	87
Public Health Act, 1936 Section 138 and Water Act, 1945, Section 30	2	—	5	3
Total	272	237	387	266

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred	114
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	76
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases, etc.	127
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	27
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	43
Total visits paid to infected premises	241

DISINFECTANT

During the year 10 gallons of disinfectant fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

LIBRARY BOOKS

One hundred and thirteen books which had been in contact with cases of infectious diseases were withdrawn from circulation and disinfected before being returned to the library.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public indoor swimming baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation, each being equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

During the season from April to September a total of 86 chemical and 86 bacteriological samples of water were taken from these baths.

All these samples were satisfactory.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Complaints of verminous premises were received and upon examination fourteen were found to be infested with bugs. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying the rooms with a solution of D.D.T. which proved effective.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The control of infestations of rats and mice has been very successful during the year. The damage caused by vermin is not yet fully appreciated by the public, and I am of the opinion that greater publicity should be given to the subject of rats and mice disinfestation. Though the services of the Rodent Operator have been sought by a greater number of ratepayers than in 1948, there are still too many persons taking no action with regard to infestation on their own property.

The following gives the details of the work carried out during 1948 :—

		Com- plaints received	Infest- ations dealt with	Treat- ment completed	Premises requiring re-treat- ment	Bodies found
Private dwellings	rats	87	181	178	3	85
	mice	19	43	43	—	115
Business premises	rats	46	230	225	5	183
	mice	33	61	55	6	1,163
Totals	rats	133	411	403	8	268
	mice	52	104	98	6	1,278

A systematic inspection is made at the controlled refuse tips with the result that these are free from rat infestation.

DISINFESTATION OF SEWERS

During the year treatment of sewers was carried out, pre-baits being taken from 33 manholes. These were afterwards treated with poison. Further treatment was carried out six months later when poison baits were again laid in infested manholes. Details of work carried out in sewers are given below :—

Type of Treatment	No. of pre-baits laid	No. of poison baits laid
10% Test (1 in 10 manholes on the foul water system tested)	126	Nil
First Maintenance Treatment	184	33
Second Maintenance Treatment	104	8

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The systematic inspection of factories has been carried out during the year. Only one basement bakehouse was in operation and this was permanently closed in December.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Factories, Factories (no mechanical power) and Workplaces	
Premises inspected	180
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	160
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	20
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M.	
Inspector	3
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	3
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notification	4

List of Defects Found in Factories, Factories (no mechanical power) and Workplaces

Cleanliness, want of	6
Sanitary conveniences, insufficient	4
Sanitary conveniences, unsuitable, defective	21
Sanitary conveniences, not separate sexes	1
Other defects	1

Registered Factories and Factories (no mechanical power)
Factories Act, 1937

The following is a classified list of the factories and factories (no mechanical power) on the register at the 31st December, 1949 :—

Factories	
Aerated Water	3
Agricultural Machinery	2
Baking	33
Beer Bottling	2
Bicycle Repairs	2
Boot and Shoe Repairs	19
Brickmaking	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	1
Chromium Plating	1
Coal Gas Manufacture	1
Corn Milling	1
Distemper Mixing	1
Dress Making	7
Dry Cleaning	2
Egg Packing	1
Electric and Radio Repairs	6
Electric Generating	1
Engineering	3
Firewood Cutting	3
Furrier	4

Inspection of Factories continued

Gas Fitting Repairs	1
Ice and Ice Cream Manufacture	4
Jam Manufacture	1
Joinery, Cabinet Making	32
Laundries	15
Leather Bags	1
Letterpress Printing	7
Malting	2
Medical Spray Manufacture	1
Milk Pasteurisation	2
Metal Engraving	2
Monumental Engraving	2
Motor Body Building	1
Motor Spirit Storage	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	42
Paper Baling	1
Perambulator Manufacture	1
Photography	1
Potato Peeling....	1
Refrigerator Repairs	1
Rubber Products	1
Sausage Making and Pies	46
Sawmill	1
Shirt Making	1
Signwriting	2
Soft Furnishing	1
Stone Dressing and Breaking	2
Tailoring	6
Tinsmith	3
Tyre Repairs	1
Upholstering	5
Watch Repairs	4
Weaving	1
Weighing Machine Repairs	1
Whitesmith	4
Total	292

Factories (no mechanical power)

Baking	11
Bicycle Repairs	1
Blacksmith	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs	5
Burling and Mending	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufacture	2
Coach Trimming	1
Dress Making	14
Electric and Radio Repairs	1
French Polishing	1
Furrier	1
Joiner, Cabinet Making	7
Laundry	1
Millinery	6
Paper Baling	2
Picture Framing	2
Photography	3
Plumbing	4
Saddlery	1
Salt Packing	1
Signwriting	1
Slate Dressing	1
Slipper Making	1
Tailoring	20
Tinsmith	1
Upholstery	3
Watch Repairs	1
Total	94

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Harrogate is a residential town with practically no factories of a type liable to cause pollution by smoke.

A number of smoke nuisances occurred during the year but these, with the exception of premises awaiting delivery of new equipment, were quickly abated on the occupier's attention being drawn to the matter.

OUTWORKERS

Notifications received from employers and other authorities show that there were 9 outworkers all engaged in making wearing apparel, in the Borough.

In each case the conditions were satisfactory.

HOUSING

I—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	595
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,932
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	—
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to properties already recorded in (2) (a)	—
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation)	427

II—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	258
--	--	-----

III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) by owners	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	65
-----	--	----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—	
(a)	by owners	47
(b)	by Local Authorities in default of owners....	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. (18 houses in 3 confirmed Clearance Areas have been demolished, 7 by the owners and 11 by the Corporation)	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

Housing Act, 1936 :—

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	33
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	73
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	253
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	16
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	14
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	75

Smithy Hill and Chatsworth Road Development Area

During the year steady progress was made in connection with the above re-development area which comprises ninety-six dwelling-houses.

Allocation of Council Houses

During the year 118 investigations were carried out in relation to applications for Council Houses.

Rent Restrictions Certificates

One application was received under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920-1939, for certificates as to the state of repair of three dwelling-houses and certificates were issued.

Information re Land Charges

Requests for information were received and dealt with in respect of 1,481 properties.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY : MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND ORDERS, ETC.

Registered	On Register Dec. 31st, 1948	On Register Sept. 30th, 1949
Cowkeepers	42	42
Retailers and Wholesalers	101	104

Milk (Special Designations) Order

The following licences were granted during 1949 :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk—

Establishments at which the milk is bottled	9
Establishments where milk is sold in bottles, as supplied by wholesalers	41
Pasteurised (Holder)	3
Pasteurised (H.T.S.T.) (two licences in respect of one plant)	2
Pasteurised milk sold at premises in bottles as supplied by processor	6
Number of milk vendors resident in the Borough	103

Examination of Milk by the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests

Class of Milk	Number of samples tested	Appropriate tests	Number of samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	92	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	88	4
	91		81	10
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	90	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	88	2
	90		87	3
Tuberculin Tested	2	Methylene Blue	1	1
Totals	365		345	20

Rinsing Counts

Ninety-seven rinsing counts have been taken during the year from milk bottles and milk churns at dairies within the Borough, with the following results :—

Type of Vessel	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total
Bottle	25	23	48
Churn	25	24	49
	50	47	97

The unsatisfactory samples were followed up and faults in washing milk bottles and churns eradicated by the installation of new equipment or a change in washing technique.

Summary of Chemical Analysis of Milk Samples for 1949

Period	No. of Samples examined	Averages	
		Fat %	Solids not fat %
January	14	3.61	8.71
February	12	3.67	8.64
March	8	3.39	8.38
Quarter ending 31-3-49	34	3.61	8.58
April	12	4.12	8.60
May	20	3.21	8.63
June	—	—	—
Quarter ending 30-6-49	32	3.67	8.62
July	12	4.00	8.63
August	13	3.85	8.59
September	24	3.55	8.40
Quarter ending 30-9-49	49	3.80	8.54
October	12	3.57	8.64
November	5	3.99	8.71
December	6	3.54	8.71
Quarter ending 31-12-49	23	3.70	8.69
Year ending 31-12-49	138	3.70	8.61
Year ending 31-12-48	153	3.64	8.62

Examination of Milk
Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 25

Fourteen samples of milk were taken and tested by Guinea Pig inoculation. No evidence of tuberculosis was found.

**Registration of Premises used for the Manufacture, Storage or
Sale of Food**

	Premises on Register, 1948	Premises on Register, 1949
Sale and storage of ice-cream ...	51	78
Manufacture of ice-cream	15	17
Manufacture of preserved food	11	16
Butter, margarine, wholesale dealers or factories	1	1

ICE CREAM

Eighty-eight samples of ice cream have been taken and examined by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test, showing the following results :—

Provisional Grade					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
Produced in the Borough	22	3	4	5	34
Produced outside the Borough....	25	14	4	11	54

Samples failing the test were immediately followed up and examination made of premises and plant where production was carried out. In cases where the ice cream was produced outside the Borough, the local authorities concerned were notified as to the result of analysis and their observations invited.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :—

Article	Weight or No.	Article	Weight or No.
Almond substitute	65 lbs.	Malt loaves	112 lbs.
Bacon	14 lbs.	Meat and Meat	
Biscuits	632 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Products	3,778 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Butter	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Meat Pies	111
Cakes	75	Milk	668 tins
Cakes (Madeira)....	36 lbs.	Piccalilli	2 galls.
Cheeses	25	Pickles and Sauce	89 lbs.
Chocolate and Sweets	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Potatoes	6 cwts.
Eggs	50 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	Puddings	143
Fish	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones	Salad Dressing	192 bottles
Fish (fillets)	80	Sandwich Spread	26 jars
Fish (tinned)	86 tins	Savouries	61 lbs.
Fruit	823 lbs.	Soup	167 tins
Fruit (preserved) ..	224 tins	“ Sweephat ”	34 lbs.
Fruit Juice	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ galls.	Vegetables	248 lbs.
Gelatine	2 pkts.	Vegetables (tinned)	185 tins
Ice Cream ingredients	41 lbs.	Wafers	104

Detailed below is a table of unsound meat condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption :—

Type	Weight in pounds		
	Tuberculosis	Other diseases than tuberculosis	Total condemned
Beef	27,599	20,375	47,974
Veal	61	2,160	2,221
Mutton and lamb		1,265	1,265
Pork	1,814	2,991	4,805
Offals	11,712	30,808	42,520
Totals	41,186	57,599	98,785

Carcases inspected and condemned					
	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2,338	543	1,322	9,428	342
Number inspected	2,338	543	1,322	9,428	342
All diseases except tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	13	30	44	23	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,252	249	64	201	165
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	54.1%	51.4%	8.2%	2.4%	55.0%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	22	25	2	—	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	302	145	5	—	39
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	13.9%	31.3%	0.5%	0.0%	12.9%

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Date killed	Type of Animal	Site of cyst
17-1-49	Bullock	Heart muscle. Two cysts approximately 1 inch from heart wall
7-2-49	Bullock, Irish Origin	Degenerate cyst in heart
15-3-49	Bullock, home bred, North Devon	One cyst internal masseter muscle
4-4-49	Ox, home bred Hereford	" " " "
2-5-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
3-5-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
3-5-49	Bullock, home bred	Calcified cyst in muscle near apex of heart
9-5-49	Heifer	One cyst internal masseter muscle
16-5-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
16-5-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
30-5-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
20-6-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
5-7-49	Bullock, Irish origin	" " " "
12-7-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst muscle of auricle
18-7-49	Bullock, home bred	One cyst heart wall between ventricles
19-7-49	Steer, Irish	One cyst internal masseter muscle
27-7-49	Bullock, Hereford	One cyst internal masseter muscle and one cyst left hand fore leg
27-7-49	Bullock, de-horned Shorthorn	One cyst internal masseter muscle
29-7-49	Cow, home bred. Casualty	One cyst external masseter muscle
2-8-49	Bullock, Hereford	One cyst internal masseter muscle
2-8-49	Steer, half bred Highland	" " " "
8-8-49	Bullock	" " " "
8-8-49	Bullock	" " " "
15-8-49	Bullock, home bred	" " " "
17-8-49	Bullock, Irish origin	One cyst external masseter muscle
22-8-49	Heifer	One cyst internal masseter muscle
23-8-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst internal masseter muscle
24-8-49	Cow, home bred	One cyst external masseter muscle
6-9-49	Bullock, home bred	One cyst in head
6-9-49	Bullock, home bred	One cyst in heart
19-9-49	Bullock, Irish origin	One cyst in wall of heart
3-10-49	Bullock, home bred Friesian	One cyst in head
14-10-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst in masseter muscle
18-10-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst in heart muscle
18-10-49	Heifer	One cyst in masseter muscle
19-10-49	Roan, Shorthorn	One cyst lesion of cheek
24-10-49	Heifer	One cyst in jaw
25-10-49	Heifer	One cyst in heart
1-11-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst in head
2-11-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst in head
3-11-49	Bullock, Irish origin	One cyst in head
14-11-49	Heifer	One cyst in jaw
21-11-49	Bullock, Irish origin	One cyst in heart
28-11-49	Heifer, home bred	One cyst in head
29-11-49	Cow, home bred	One cyst in head
1-12-49	Heifer, Shorthorn, home bred	One cyst in heart
16-12-49	Heifer, Northern Ireland origin	One cyst in jaw
13-12-49	Cow	One cyst in heart
7-12-49	Bullock, home bred, Highland	One cyst in head
9-12-49	Bullock, Northern Ireland, origin	Three cysts in muscles of jaw
19-12-49	Bullock, Northern Ireland origin	One cyst in jaw

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-48	33
Applications for licences considered during 1949	33
Number of slaughtermen on register at 31-12-49	33

WORK CARRIED OUT AT FOOD PREMISES

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	32
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	29
Ventilation provided or improved	2
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	20
Washing facilities provided (personal)	15
Washing facilities maintained (personal)	2
Double sinks provided and washing facilities improved (utensils and crockery)	26
Kitchen fittings re-sited	5
Other improvements	44

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

During the year 182 samples were taken, 174 of these being formal and 8 informal samples.

Formal	Informal	Article
2	1	Aspro
		Cordial
	1	Coffee
1		Dolly Mixtures
1		Friars Balsam
	1	Ice Cream Powder
1		Jam
1		Gelatine
1		Ground Ginger
2		Lemon Squash
4		Meat Pies
138		Milk
	1	Pepper
	1	Saccharine
13		Sausage and sausage meat
2		Slab Cake
1		Sugazoo
	1	Teatime tablets
1		Toffees
	1	Tomato ketchup
6		Whisky
	1	Yeast Tablets
174	8	Total

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Of the samples analysed 21 were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action in regard thereto, are as follows :—

Sample No.	Formal	Article	Adulteration or other irregularity	Action taken
43	Formal	Lemon Squash	Contained only 76% of the minimum amount of lemon juice	A warning letter was sent to the purveyor
48	Formal	Milk	Contained only 80.7% of the minimum amount of fat required	Two other samples and an "Appeal to Cow" sample were taken. The vendor sold his milk business and no further action was taken
55	Informal	Teatime tablets	Incorrectly labelled	The manufacturer agreed to withdraw all supplies and re-label
73	Formal	Milk	Contained only 82.7% of the minimum amount of fat required	A period of 17 hours elapsed between p.m. and a.m. times of milking and this was thought to be the primary cause of low fat content. A warning letter was sent to the producer and the matter referred to the West Riding County Agricultural Executive Committee to deal with
74 80 81	Formal ,, ,,	Milk	Contained only 62.0%, 93.0% and 93.7% of the minimum amount of fat required respectively	In view of the wide variation of fat contents in "Appeal to Cow" samples, a warning letter was sent to the producer
78	Formal	Milk	Contained only 93.3% of the minimum amount of fat required	In view of the small deficiency a warning letter was sent to the producer
94	Formal	Milk	Contained only 73.3% of the minimum amount of fat required	This was one of five samples, of which four were genuine. A letter was sent to the producer regarding even distribution of fat content throughout the yield
108	Formal	Milk	Contained only 92.7% of the minimum amount of fat required	A warning letter was sent to the producer
117	Formal	Milk	Contained 17.6% added water	Case heard at Harrogate Borough Court on the 25-10-49 and 7-11-49, when after lengthy consideration the case was dismissed
124	Formal	Milk	Contained 1.1% added water	No action taken. Further samples to be obtained
125 130 131 132 133	Formal ,, ,, ,, ,,	Milk	Contained 1.7%, 3.7%, 1.4%, 3.7%, 4.6% added water respectively	The cooler was found to be leaking when "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken. This was replaced by a new cooler and the producer warned by letter
138 146	Formal ,,	Milk	Contained 8.3% and 3.2% added water respectively	Owing to technical difficulties this case was not proceeded with
149	Formal	Milk	Contained only 95.3% of the minimum amount of fat required	No action taken
158	Formal	Milk	Contained 3.4% added water	Due to legal difficulties no action taken

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSEHOLD AND TRADE REFUSE

1st April, 1949, to 31st March, 1950

Collection of Refuse

Collections of refuse are made from 17,155 houses and other premises within the Borough.

Collecting Vehicles

The collection of refuse is carried out by side loading vehicles, with a total carrying capacity of 125 cubic yards.

During the year five new vehicles were purchased. One of these, which is used on the outlying districts of the Borough, was fitted with a double-cab to give the maximum amount of protection to the men whilst travelling between scattered property.

The fleet of vehicles is now in an excellent mechanical condition, and with their colour scheme of cream and red present a pleasing picture of efficiency combined with cleanliness.

Make	Method of loading	Year of make	Capacity (cubic yards)
Five Fordsons	side	1938	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
		1948	10
Eight Karriers.....	side	1940	7
		1943	7
		1943	7
		1949	12
		1949	12
		1950	10
		1950	10
		1950	10
N.B.—Position as at 31st March, 1950.			

Trade Refuse

The following are the charges made for the collection of trade refuse :—

10s. 0d. per motor load.

4d. per bin in excess of one per week.

Hotel Refuse

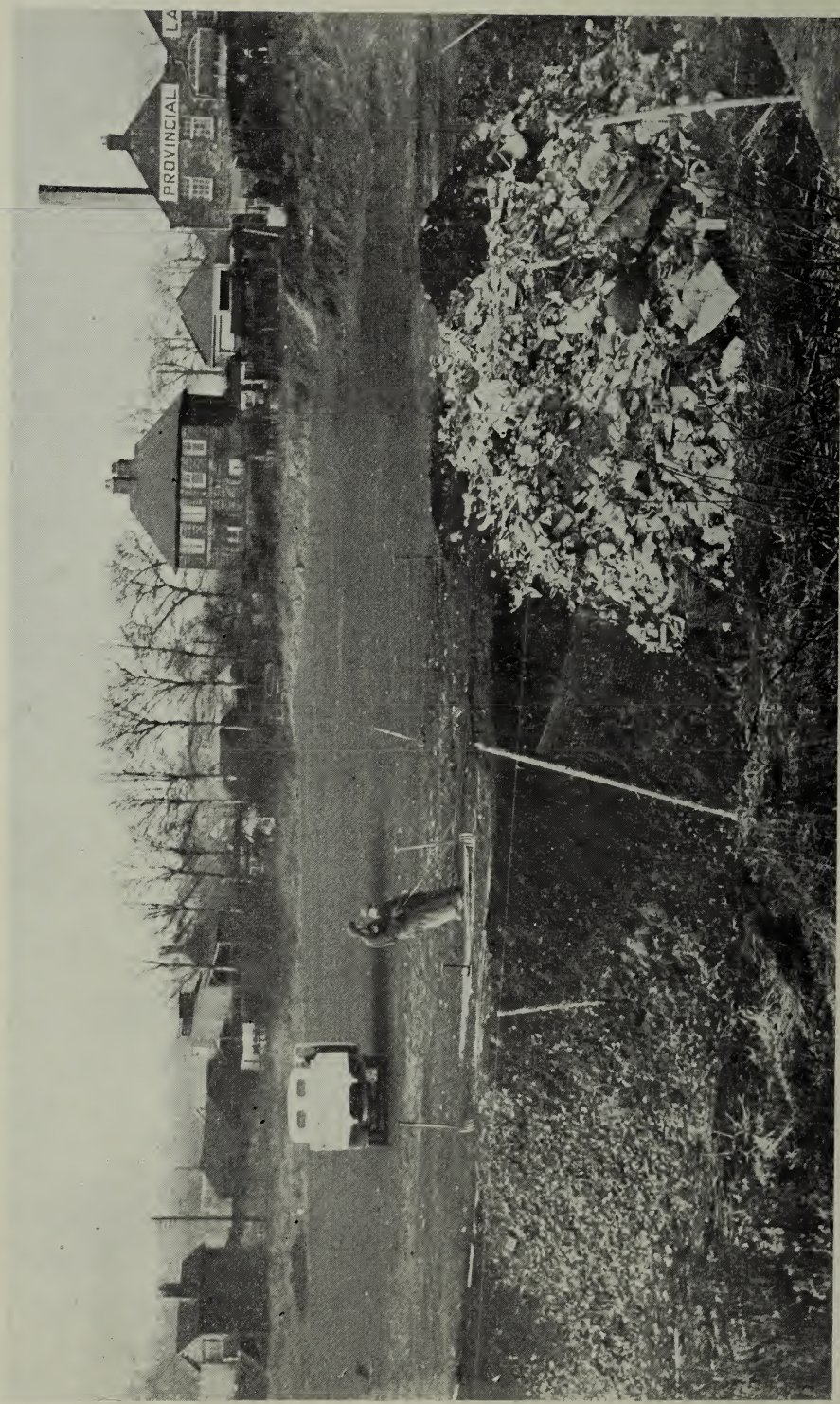
One free collection is made per week. For each extra weekly collection in addition to the former the sum of £1-1-0 per annum is charged.

Tonnage

The highest weekly tonnage of refuse was 397½ tons, which was collected during the week ending 7th January, 1950, and the lowest tonnage was for the week ending 27th August, 1949, when 319¼ tons were collected.



OATLANDS TIP (Nearing Completion)



STARBECK TIP

18,204 tons of household and trade refuse were collected during the year as against 17,124 tons for 1948. This shows an increase of 1,080 tons. The yearly tonnage of refuse collected is steadily increasing as the comparative figures below show. This is due to the following factors :—

- (a) new houses
- (b) conversion into flats
- (c) increase in wrapped foods
- (d) visitors on holiday
- (e) conferences

The following shows the classification and tonnage of refuse collected during the years :—

Type	Tonnage			
	1949	1948	1947	1946
Household and trade refuse	18,204	17,124	16,125	13,470
Night Soil	12	12	12	12
Covering materials	3,314	2,574	2,082	2,000
Kitchen waste		113	137	163
Salvage	474	350	382	359
Totals	22,004	20,173	18,738	16,004

Frequency

During the year the Department has managed to maintain a weekly collection with the exception of approximately four months in the summer. The quantity of refuse during this period steadily increases due to the holiday season. This increase, coupled with the fact that the cleansing staff take their annual leave of a fortnight per man, makes a weekly collection difficult to maintain. The refuse also becomes lighter and bulky in character, thus taking up more space in the vehicles.

Disposal of Refuse

All refuse in the Borough is disposed of by means of controlled tipping. During the year the scheme of reclamation at the Oatlands Tip was completed and an area of some 7.948 acres is now ready for development as a recreation ground. The last load of refuse was tipped on the 7th May, 1949, and the first grass sown early in 1950.

It was found impossible to top soil the tip after completion so the seal of ashes was ploughed into the refuse. A certain quantity of debris was naturally turned up in the process but after hand clearing, a satisfactory surface was available for sowing grass at a fraction of the cost of soiling. Sludge from street gullies was also used to level out certain portions.

In October a start was made on the Starbeck Tip. This is situated on a site surrounded by houses and objections were made against the proposed tipping of refuse. I am pleased to report that during the months the work was in progress not a single complaint was made and the men received much commendation from the occupiers of the adjoining houses for the hygienic manner in which they carried out their work. Adjoining the tip is a piece of ground used for allotments, which is approximately five feet higher than the finished level of the tip. It is proposed to take in this plot and spread the soil evenly over the whole area. This will then be used for a playing field comprising approximately 3.328 acres.

Salvage

During the summer the waste paper situation deteriorated considerably and many authorities were left without a market for their waste paper. Your Council were in the fortunate position of having a contract with the Board Mills and experienced no difficulty in this matter. Despite reductions in prices received for paper the sum of £3,200 12s. 6d. was realised from the sale of salvage as against the sum of £3,312 12s. 4d. for the previous year. The following table shows how the amount was made up :—

Item	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	479	15	3	0	3,079	7	8
Textiles	2	14	1	0	44	15	3
Bones		13	1	14	3	16	11
Scrap Iron	6	15	2	0	16	18	9
Aluminium		4	2	24	8	18	0
Copper		2	1	24	5	14	6
Brass		3	2	14	8	6	8
Bottles and Jars		19	0	0	11	0	6
Rubber	2	19	0	0	5	18	0
Carpet and Bagging	2	15	0	0	14	10	0
Lead		1	0	21	1	6	3
Totals	497	3	3	13	£3,200	12	6

Protective Clothing

Each man employed in the collection and disposal of refuse is equipped as follows :—

2 overall Jackets and 1 bib and brace trouser (annual issue).

1 three-quarter length waterproof coat and 1 pair waterproof leggings (triennial issue).

New waterproof clothing will be provided next year.

